

(bb) a for-profit business entity, academic institution, or nonprofit entity in Israel; or (II)(aa) the Federal Government; and (bb) the Government of Israel; and

(B) neither the applicant nor the project of the applicant pose a counterintelligence threat, as determined by the Director of National Intelligence.

(4) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an applicant shall submit to the Secretary an application for the grant in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary, in consultation with the advisory board established under paragraph (5).

(5) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory board to—

(i) monitor the method by which grants are awarded under this subsection; and

(ii) provide to the Secretary periodic performance reviews of actions taken to carry out this subsection.

(B) COMPOSITION.—The advisory board established under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of 3 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(i) 1 shall be a representative of the Federal Government;

(ii) 1 shall be selected from a list of nominees provided by the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation; and

(iii) 1 shall be selected from a list of nominees provided by the United States-Israel Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation.

(6) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(A) the Secretary may accept or retain funds contributed by any person, government entity, or organization for purposes of carrying out this subsection; and

(B) the funds described in subparagraph (A) shall be available, subject to appropriation, without fiscal year limitation.

(7) REPORTS.—

(A) GRANT RECIPIENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of completion of a project for which a grant is provided under this subsection, the grant recipient shall submit to the Secretary a report that contains—

(i) a description of how the grant funds were used by the recipient; and

(ii) an evaluation of the level of success of each project funded by the grant.

(B) SECRETARY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the grant program established under this section terminates, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the grants awarded and projects completed under the program.

(8) CLASSIFICATION.—Grants shall be awarded under this subsection only for projects that are considered to be unclassified by both the United States and Israel.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not less than \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

**SA 1769.** Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to es-

tablish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

#### SEC. 2528. NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN DATABASE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN DATABASE.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (referred to in this Act as the “NIST”) shall establish a National Supply Chain Database that will assist the Nation in minimizing disruptions in the supply chain by having an assessment of United States manufacturers’ capabilities.

(b) CONNECTIONS WITH STATE MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The infrastructure for the National Supply Chain Database shall be created through the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology by connecting the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnerships Centers through the National Supply Chain Database.

(2) NATIONAL VIEW.—The connection provided through the National Supply Chain Database shall provide a national view of the supply chain and enable the National Institute of Standards and Technology to understand whether there is a need for some manufacturers to retool in some key areas to meet the need of urgent products, such as defense supplies, food, and medical devices, including personal protective equipment.

(3) INDIVIDUAL STATE DATABASES.—Each State’s supply chain database maintained by the NIST-recognized Manufacturing Extension Partnership Center within the State shall be complementary in design to the National Supply Chain Database.

(c) MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN DATABASE.—The Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program or its designee shall maintain the National Supply Chain Database as an integration of the State level databases from each State’s Manufacturing Extension Partnership Center and may be populated with information from past, current, or potential Center clients.

(d) DATABASE CONTENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Supply Chain Database may—

(A) provide basic company information;

(B) provide an overview of capabilities, accreditations, and products;

(C) contain proprietary information; and

(D) include other items determined necessary by the Director of the NIST.

(2) SEARCHABLE DATABASE.—The National Supply Chain Database shall use the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes as follows:

(A) Sector 31–33—Manufacturing.

(B) Sector 54—Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.

(C) Sector 48–49—Transportation and Warehousing.

(3) LEVELS.—The National Supply Chain Database shall be multi-leveled as follows:

(A) Level 1 shall have basic company information and shall be available to the public.

(B) Level 2 shall have a deeper overview into capabilities, products, and accreditations and shall be available to all companies that contribute to the database and agree to terms of mutual disclosure.

(C) Level 3 shall hold proprietary information.

(4) EXEMPT FROM PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—The National Supply Chain Database and any information related to it not publicly released by NIST shall be exempt from public disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and access to non-public con-

tent shall be limited to the contributing company and Manufacturing Extension Partnership Center staff who sign an appropriate non-disclosure agreement.

(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) PRIVATE ENTITIES.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any private entity to share data with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology relating to the National Supply Chain Database.

(2) PROHIBITION ON NEW REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to grant the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or the head of any other Federal agency, with any authority to promulgate regulations or set standards on manufacturers, based on data within the National Supply Chain Database, that was not in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) \$31,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 to develop and launch the National Supply Chain Database; and

(2) \$26,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025 to maintain, update, and support Federal coordination of the State supply chain databases maintained by the State Manufacturing Extension Partnerships.

**SA 1770.** Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. ERNST, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 188, strike lines 2 through 25 and insert the following:

(a) CRITICAL MINERALS MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to support supply chain resiliency, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Director, shall issue awards, on a competitive basis, to National Laboratories (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)), institutions of higher education, or nonprofit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations, including consortia that collaborate with private industry) to support basic research that will accelerate innovation to advance critical minerals mining strategies and technologies for the purpose of making better use of domestic resources and eliminating national reliance on minerals and mineral materials that are subject to supply disruptions.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Activities funded by an award under this section may include—

(A) advancing mining research and development activities to develop new mapping and mining technologies and techniques, including advanced critical mineral extraction and production, to improve existing or to develop new supply chains of critical minerals, and to yield more efficient, economical, and environmentally benign mining practices;

(B) advancing critical mineral processing and geochemical

**SA 1771.** Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted

an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERAS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 51 the following:

**“CHAPTER 52—CERTAIN TYPES OF HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERAS PROHIBITED**

“Sec.

“1131. Definitions.

“1132. Prohibition on human-animal chimeras.

**“§ 1131. Definitions**

“In this chapter:

“(1) HUMAN EMBRYO.—The term ‘human embryo’ means an organism of the species *Homo sapiens* during the earliest stages of development, from 1 cell up to 8 weeks after conception.

“(2) PROHIBITED HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERA.—The term ‘prohibited human-animal chimera’ means—

“(A) a human embryo into which a nonhuman cell or cells (or the component parts thereof) have been introduced to render the embryo’s membership in the species *Homo sapiens* uncertain;

“(B) a human-animal embryo produced by fertilizing a human egg with nonhuman sperm;

“(C) a human-animal embryo produced by fertilizing a nonhuman egg with human sperm;

“(D) an embryo produced by introducing a nonhuman nucleus into a human egg;

“(E) an embryo produced by introducing a human nucleus into a nonhuman egg;

“(F) an embryo containing at least haploid sets of chromosomes from both a human and a nonhuman life form;

“(G) a nonhuman life form engineered such that human gametes develop within the body of a nonhuman life form;

“(H) a nonhuman life form engineered such that it contains a human brain or a brain derived wholly or predominantly from human neural tissues;

“(I) nonhuman life form engineered such that it exhibits human facial features or other bodily morphologies to resemble human features; or

“(J) an embryo produced by mixing human and nonhuman cells, such that—

“(i) human gametes develop within the body of the resultant organism;

“(ii) it contains a human brain or a brain derived wholly or predominantly from human neural tissues; or

“(iii) it exhibits human facial features or other bodily morphologies to resemble human features.

**“§ 1132. Prohibition on certain human-animal chimeras**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly, in or otherwise affecting interstate commerce—

“(1) create or attempt to create a prohibited human-animal chimera;

“(2) transfer or attempt to transfer a human embryo into a nonhuman womb;

“(3) transfer or attempt to transfer a nonhuman embryo into a human womb; or

“(4) transport or receive for any purpose a prohibited human-animal chimera.

“(b) PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(2) CIVIL PENALTY.—Whoever violates subsection (a) shall be subject to a civil fine of the greater of—

“(A) \$1,000,000; or

“(B) the amount equal to twice the amount of the gross pecuniary gain, if any.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not prohibit research involving the use of transgenic animal models containing human genes or transplantation of human organs, tissues, or cells into recipient animals, if such activities are not prohibited under subsection (a).”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 51 the following:

**“52. Certain types of human-animal chimeras prohibited 1131.”.**

**SA 1772.** Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR WAIVER OF OBLIGATIONS WITH RESPECT TO VACCINES OR OTHER BIOTECHNOLOGY COMMODITIES UNDER THE AGREEMENT ON TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.**

Section 122 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3532) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) APPROVAL BY CONGRESS OF CERTAIN WAIVERS WITH RESPECT TO VACCINES OR OTHER BIOTECHNOLOGY COMMODITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A waiver described in paragraph (2) granted under subsection (b)(2) shall not enter into force with respect to the United States, and no funds shall be used by the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the Trade Representative to implement the terms of that waiver, unless—

“(A) the President submits the text of the proposed waiver agreement to the appropriate congressional committees; and

“(B) a joint resolution is enacted approving the waiver not later than 180 days after the later of the date on which—

“(i) the report under subsection (c)(2)(A) with respect to that waiver is submitted; or

“(ii) the text of the proposed waiver agreement under subparagraph (A) is submitted.

“(2) WAIVER DESCRIBED.—A waiver described in this paragraph is a waiver of certain provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights referred to in section 101(d)(15) for a vaccine or other biotechnology commodity.

“(3) INTRODUCTION AND REFERRAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—A joint resolution under paragraph (1)(B) may be introduced by any member of Congress and shall be referred—

“(A) in the Senate, to the Committee on Finance; and

“(B) in the House of Representatives, to the Committee on Ways and Means.”.

**SA 1773.** Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROCESS FOR EXCLUDING ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FROM CERTAIN DUTIES IMPOSED UNDER SECTION 301 OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF EXCLUSION PROCESS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall establish, in consultation with the United States International Trade Commission (in this section referred to as the “Commission”), a process pursuant to which United States entities and associations of such entities may request the exclusion of articles imported from the People’s Republic of China from duties described in subsection (b).

(b) DUTIES DESCRIBED.—The duties described in this subsection are duties imposed on or after September 24, 2018, pursuant to the investigation—

(1) initiated under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2411) on August 18, 2017; and

(2) with respect to which notice was published in the Federal Register on August 24, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 40213).

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF EXCLUSION PROCESS.—In implementing the process established under subsection (a), the President shall exclude from the imposition of a duty described in subsection (b) an article imported from the People’s Republic of China if the President determines—

(1)(A) the article is not commercially available (as defined by the Commission) outside of the People’s Republic of China, or is not produced outside of the People’s Republic of China at a cost-competitive price at commercial scale;

(B) the imposition of the duty on the article would increase consumer prices for day-to-day items consumed by low- or middle-income families in the United States; or

(C) the article has not been found by a Federal agency to have directly benefited from the non-market-based policies of the People’s Republic of China, including elements of the Made in China 2025 policy; and

(2) the exclusion of the article can likely be administered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(d) DETERMINATION OF INCREASED CONSUMER PRICES.—The President shall determine under subsection (c)(1)(B) that the imposition of a duty would increase consumer prices for day-to-day items consumed by low- or middle-income families in the United States if imposition of the duty would cause an increase in—

(1) the cost of an article listed in Appendix 1 to chapter 17 of the Handbook of Methods of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, dated February 14, 2018; or